

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Extension Service REVIEW

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JAN 13 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture



Reub
VOL. 11

JANUARY 1940

57-211
NO. 1

Opportunity Knocks at Our Door

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

■ Opportunity knocks at our door. I refer not to the hundred and one demands to do this thing and that made on all of us who are engaged in extension work. I refer, rather, to the opportunity which, if accepted and properly followed up, will enable us to play the stimulating and decisive part in the sound and balanced development of farm life and living that can and should be ours. Our experience and activities of many years in close association with farm people on their farms and in their homes and communities warrant the feeling on our part that we may hope to meet this opportunity successfully in the year immediately ahead.

As I look back over our activities of the past 30 years and more, I think in terms of four broad fields in which we have taken an active part and made our contribution: (1) Improving the outlook for farming as a business; (2) making farm life more satisfying; (3) equipping farm youth to deal with the problems of their maturity; and (4) bringing about public understanding and appreciation of the vital relation that exists between a sound agriculture and a sound national economy.

In these four fields we have tried to bring to bear on the problems involved all of the help that could be developed by the people themselves and by them in cooperation with existing agencies, private or public, State or national. Out of this experience and effort, we have come to appreciate the opportunity afforded us for bringing to our people the means of understanding their problems, of planning how these problems may be met, and of bringing to bear on them in a constructive way whatever of help can be contributed by our people themselves individually or through voluntary cooperation with each other and with the aid of available State and Federal agencies.

From the beginning, a fundamental principle of our work has been the encouragement of self-help. We have sought to encourage and to help in the practical use of new ideas and methods by individual farm men and women, boys and girls. Today, with many new agencies affording service

to farm people, we see this principle of self-help as preeminently vital in obtaining the largest possible usage and benefits from the services. Self-help, as practiced by groups of farmers in soil-conservation associations, AAA committees, farm credit, or other co-operatives, will determine in large degree the practical value of these services and the extent to which they do or do not find a permanent place in our agricultural economy.

Insofar as the principle of self-help is applied and works, farmers can and will

As we put up the new calendars and begin to date letters 1940, we naturally think of plans and ideas which will help us to render better service to our clientele, the rural people of these United States. You are the Extension Service, and it is in your counties and your States where achievement will be recorded. I wish you Godspeed and the satisfaction which comes from a job well done.

C. W. Warburton,
Director of Extension Work.

determine and shape the programs designed to meet their needs. They will initiate them, develop them, and work them.

Not long ago I heard extension workers referred to as the quarterbacks of American agriculture. Bearing in mind the principle of self-help, I should think, rather, of the extension agent as the coach of the farm team of his county. Our people themselves are the ones to give the signals, to carry the ball, hold the line, and tackle the opposition. This is the way that we as extension workers can make our most effective and lasting contribution to farm life and to the national economy.

Along with this need for self-help, we find that there is every day more recogni-

tion of the need of looking at our problems from the standpoint of the whole farm family and the whole community and of having reflected in our thinking, county, State, national, and international facts and situations. Here again the extension agent, in his or her role of coach, has a most important part to play in the development of the thinking of action designed to meet the changing situation.

The whole-farm demonstration, or farm-unit demonstrations as they are called in some States, is a very practical outgrowth of this thinking. This effort to work out a demonstration plan for an individual farm, using the best information which the Extension Service can bring to bear on the problems of a particular family on a particular farm, inevitably unites all members of the family in contributing to the building of a better farm and a better farm home.

As the correlation of extension activity and that of other agencies can be accelerated on the farm by the use of whole-farm demonstration plans, so correlation of community activities for community betterment can be achieved through county and community planning which is receiving much attention right now. This is an opportunity which should give impetus to extension work in the county. The county extension agent, with his experience in stimulating the desire for self-help, his knowledge of the farm people in his county—their thinking and their needs, is in a strategic position to fill an important place in county planning. One of his valuable functions will be to keep county planning a self-help device—a means of fully developing local resources. Our own experiences and tradition of self-help, of developing the resources at hand, of injecting local thinking and experience into the adaptation of State and Federal programs is just what is needed now to make county planning effective. It can and, I believe, will be a culmination of the effort over the years, a fruition of the self-help ideas and organizations which we have so long helped to develop.

Opportunity in the year 1940 knocks at our door. There can be but one answer.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For January 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and \$1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • C. W. WARBURTON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director.

From 4-H Show Animals to Feeders

C. B. MARTIN, County Agricultural Agent, Hale County, Tex.

They tell me that it was in 1910 that the first Texas 4-H Club boy broke away from the corn tradition and fed out a beef calf. I know that since that time Texas 4-H boys have gone into the livestock field pretty strong. The "baby beef" movement down here did a lot to change Texas from a steer to a calf country.

As the boys picked up more and more about finishing out beef calves, our livestock shows began to have more and more entries, until finally the competition became very steep. Club boys were winning the junior classes and then going on and taking the grand championships in the open class away from college and professional feeders. They started going out of the State to the Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco shows, winning many prizes at these shows.

About this time, too, the 4-H boys from Mason County began to take all the ribbons with their Hereford calves at the major shows. It got so it was a sad day for the Mason County clubsters when they did not take the first 10 places in every class.

Agents Take Stock of Situation

Many Texas county agents deplored all this emphasis on show animals. They pointed out that making the show ring with a string of calves was a rich man's hobby, and they wanted to know how many club boys were going to be in the show game when they grew up.

The thing to do, they decided, was to go back to the fundamentals, to let a club boy feed out and sell livestock on a commercial basis under the same conditions he would meet as an adult. I suspect that most of us adopted this lofty attitude because Mason County always won everything, anyhow.

For the past 4 years Hale County 4-H

Club boys have gone in for commercial feeding of beef calves, swine, and lambs. The feeding season is climaxed with an annual fat-stock show at Plainview, the county seat, where the pigs are sold to local buyers and the lambs are shipped to Kansas City for sale through the regular channels. The boys follow the shipment to market to learn something about that end of the business.

Boys Go In for Commercial Feeding

We started off the 1939 season in August 1938, when the boys bought 30 high-quality Hereford calves. In September, 34 more were bought. Calves were placed 5 to each boy and grazed for 2 months before being put on dry-lot feed.

In November, 400 lambs were bought and distributed in lots of 5 to 15 per boy. The lambs were placed in dry lot on full feed.

In October and November, 180 eight-week-old pigs were bought and placed 5 and 10 to the boy. These pigs were fed on rations of whole grain and a protein supplement of one-half tankage and one-half cottonseed meal.

Our show was held April 10 and 11, with 3 club boys, Ellis Britton, Vincent Britton, and Raymond Heath, as superintendents for the 3 departments. The entire group of 64 fat calves, 400 lambs, and 180 hogs were exhibited. On the second day of the show the hogs were auctioned off at an average price of \$7.50 per hundredweight.

We loaded up three cars of calves and three of sheep. Other club boys along the line between Lubbock and Amarillo joined in, and we pulled out of Plainview for Kansas City on the evening of April 11 with a special trainload of livestock.

With the livestock went 19 Hale County 4-H boys, 4 adult leaders, Assistant County Agent Harry Igo, and the county agent. The

trip from Plainview to Kansas City took 26½ hours, and the round trip was made at a cost of \$7 per person.

When we arrived in Kansas City, we fed and watered the cattle and sheep to shape them up for the sale next day. On the following morning the animals were sorted according to flesh and quality and offered for sale to the packers.

The calves went into three grades. The top grade sold for \$12 a hundred pounds, and later showed a dressing percentage of 63.7 percent. The second pen brought \$11 per hundred pounds, and dressed out 61.4 percent. The third pen brought \$10 per hundredweight.

The lambs were also sorted and sold for \$10.50, \$9.75, and \$8.

Commission Man Explains Sorting

After the livestock had been graded, Willard Oleander, commission man for the National Commission Co., got the boys in a huddle in the alleyways of the yards and explained how and why the calves and lambs had been sorted.

Kansas City was nice to the boys. The Kansas City Stock Exchange took over the entertainment, which consisted of a luncheon offered by one of the large packing plants; a tour of the city with police escort; visits to the city hall, the airport, and other interesting centers; and a banquet given by the Hoof and Horn Club.

Home again, the boys finished up their record books and began thinking about the 1940 season. The gross income from the sale of calves, lambs, and pigs amounted to more than \$12,000. No money value can be placed on the experience gained or on the pride felt by the stockmen of Hale County in the success of their juniors.

Say It With Pictures

J. W. WARNER, County Agent, Indiana County, Pa.

■ Twenty-one years' experience in using pictures in agricultural extension teaching has convinced me that most of the subjects in our work can be more effectively expressed in pictures than in words.

In my county, the use of pictures has increased the attendance at meetings, tours, and field demonstrations. When methods are depicted on the screen, a more lasting impression is created and a greater desire to improve practices results. Local experiences can be discussed more effectively, and I have found that the procedure or method recommended is simplified for the farmer when pictures are used. Visualizing our work and activities has also created a better public understanding of the extension program in the county.

The camera has proved useful not only in newspaper publicity but also in the making of slides, motion pictures, and photographic prints for distribution to those particularly interested. Our extension association file contains 1,638 negatives which are filed in film albums together with the date and subject of each negative.

I used a roll-film camera, with negatives, size $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, before 1928 and then changed to a $3\frac{1}{4}$ - by $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch roll-film camera with f:6.3 lens. Both cameras gave excellent results, but 3 years ago our extension office purchased a $3\frac{1}{4}$ - by $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch film-plate camera with f:4.5 lens and delayed-action Compur shutter. This has been more satisfactory in getting pictures for publication in local newspapers. A single picture can be taken and handed to the newspaper for publication the following day in connection with a news story. The delay resulting from the necessity of completing the exposure of an entire roll of film is avoided.

Scrapbook Shows Results

Beginning in 1938 we started a scrapbook of our photos published in local newspapers and agricultural magazines. The scrapbook shows that 132 photos were published in 1938 with brief stories of the events. During 1939, two or three photos were used each week so that the record has been duplicated.

Requirements of pictures for our local newspaper include the following: (1) Give pictures a human-interest angle if possible; (2) get faces into picture; (3) pictures must be sharp and clear, and the center of interest must be prominent; and (4) pictures of groups of people and of line-ups of well-bred livestock are always popular.

In the fall of 1937, for our annual extension dinner which was attended by 500 per-



County Agent Warner gets the picture.

sons, a 20-year photographic souvenir program was prepared. This program contained 100 illustrations, many of which our office had accumulated in previous years. Thirty cuts were borrowed from a local newspaper. All of these illustrations were taken from photographs of agricultural activities in the county.

For $6\frac{1}{2}$ years our office prepared a monthly eight-page farm paper with a circulation of 2,200 copies. This paper used 108 of our photographs. All of these halftones are available for future use. Halftones made from our photos may be borrowed from the local newspaper as desired.

In December 1938, five of our photographs were used in a two-page article in one of the national dairy publications. These photos and the article told about the five bull associations, the three dairy-herd-improvement associations, and the four dairy-calf clubs serving to improve the dairy enterprise in this county.

In July 1939, 12 of our photos were used in a special county article in an agricultural paper of State-wide circulation in Pennsylvania. This article gave some of the interesting history and agricultural activities of the county.

We began taking motion pictures in 1935, using a borrowed camera. Four hundred feet of black-and-white film were taken that year. The effort was repeated in 1936 and 1937, using color film. In 1938, our extension office purchased a 16-millimeter magazine

loading motion-picture camera with f:1.9 lens. That year 1,150 feet of film was taken. New material was added in 1939. This film has been shown many times to 4-H Clubs, agricultural organizations, and civic clubs like Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and bankers' associations. This has given a broader picture of extension activities than could be told in any other way. We feel that this effort has been a good investment and decidedly worth while. We are now using pictures in at least two-thirds of our meetings.

The county extension association has a 16-millimeter sound motion-picture projector equipped with a microphone so that, where large audiences are present, the pictures can be explained and a "talkie" made out of a silent film. We also use many silent and sound films from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the central office of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service.

This year our office also purchased a 35-millimeter camera with f:3.5 lens and split-image range finder. We have thus far taken 150 2- by 2-inch colored slides which are proving very convenient and easily adapted to different programs and audiences. We have a combination film strip and 2- by 2-inch slide projector with a 250-watt bulb and f:3.5 lens which gives excellent projection. Our extension office has two beaded tripod screens, because it frequently happens that two meetings are held the same evening. We also have a regular stereopticon which is used with standard-size slides in a few daytime meetings when lighting conditions make the use of 2- by 2-inch colored slides or motion pictures ineffective.

An exposure meter is used in taking all pictures and is especially valuable in getting correct exposures for colored pictures. A tripod with tilting top is also used wherever possible for still and motion pictures.

Cooperative

Celery growers in the Philadelphia area have developed a unique marketing program in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service, according to R. B. Donaldson, extension marketing specialist in Pennsylvania.

The celery growers, with the aid of the Extension Service, have established definite grades conforming generally to the United States standard-grade requirements for celery. The celery is sold under the brand and label of the organization, provided it meets specified grade requirements.

"The organization this year will handle approximately 45,000 crates of celery, representing the crop from more than 125 acres," Mr. Donaldson says. "Sweet Nut" brand celery, representing the highest-quality crop, in addition to being sold in Philadelphia, will go to New York and to points several hundred miles west of the producing area.

One-Crop Farming on Its Way Out

J. W. BATEMAN, Director of Extension, Louisiana

■ The problems of agriculture in Louisiana are the same as those of other Southern States. Despite years of work on the part of farm leaders, those problems are still with us in varying degrees. They are: (1) An unbalanced agriculture; (2) depleted and eroded soils; (3) low income; and (4) need for more rural leadership.

To the casual observer, it may seem that progress in overcoming the foregoing difficulties has been slow. However, when one considers the single problem of an unbalanced agriculture which has been in existence and an integral part of our economic fabric for 150 years, one cannot expect revolutionary changes and a sudden shifting to a better-balanced system of farming. One-crop farming is on the way out, but it is taking its own time in making its exit from the agricultural scene.

Unbalanced Agriculture Creates Problems

In any previous attempt to correct an unbalanced agriculture, the extension worker immediately ran into the other problems of depleted and eroded soils, low incomes as a result of producing a crop in competition with the peons of the world, and steady increase in farm tenancy with its resultant evils, such as lack of rural leadership.

The passage of various laws by the Federal Government has made it easier for extension workers to put over a well-balanced farm program. But the entrance of other State and Federal agricultural agencies in the field soon created a problem of its own. Some agencies functioned well, others not well; confusion of aims and objectives was often apparent.

Many of these difficulties in Louisiana now have been overcome as a result of the fine cooperation of the Louisiana Farm Council and of the unified efforts of the agricultural land use planning committee. The farm council is composed of the chairmen of the State and National farm organizations, the commissioner of agriculture, head of vocational agriculture, director of extension, chairman of the AAA committee, director of experiment stations, and heads of all State and Federal agricultural agencies operating in Louisiana. These agencies do not have a vote in the committee, this being the privilege of the farm group; but once each month the council meets for general discussion of agricultural problems, and at these meetings decisions are made. The council had gone far in unifying the educational and action agencies even before the land use committee was organized.

Another approach toward balancing the agriculture of the State is through the land use planning program. The State land use committee is set up according to the memorandum sent out from Washington, but in Louisiana it operates as a subcommittee of the Louisiana Farm Council. This does not hamper the work of the committee, but strengthens it.

Land use planning committees have been organized in 14 parishes, and 40 meetings have been held; community centers were established and boundaries outlined; land use maps were integrated and descriptions of areas reviewed and unified programs planned. Lincoln Parish was selected by the State committee for the development of a unified, intensive program in 1940.

Progress in meeting the problem of depleted and eroded soil has been accelerated. The 15-year winter-cover-crops program, aided by the AAA, showed that in 1938 Louisiana farmers planted some 300,000 acres in winter legumes for which they received soil-building payments of \$397,197. This year the acreage probably will be doubled. The planting of summer legumes is now an almost universal practice.

Twelve Soil Conservation Service districts have been organized in Louisiana, covering approximately 12 million acres. All requirements of the law have been met, and work is now getting under way. The educational work necessary in legally organizing such districts has been carried on by the State soil conservation committee, composed of the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of agricultural extension, and the director of experiment stations, assisted by the State soil conservator and others. County agents, assisted by the extension conservationist, the personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, and teachers of vocational agriculture, have been active.

Incomes Are Still Low

In combating the problem of an unbalanced agriculture, extension workers are still faced with the fact that, despite the progress that has already been made in adjustments, the problem of low income is still with us. How best to improve conditions on the average farm and in the home, despite a subsistence income, is the question that has not yet been answered. But added emphasis is given to home gardens on a 12-month basis, production of more feed and food crops, canning of fruits and vegetables, and the production of more poultry and livestock to supply home needs. The burden of assisting farmers and farm

women to make the most of what is available without too great cost has fallen largely upon the shoulders of our home demonstration workers.

Cooperation with the Farm Security Administration and assistance rendered in planning farm programs has not been neglected. However, the gradual change from tenancy to farm ownership is bound to be slow just as long as the average southern income is only at a subsistence level.

Rural Leaders Needed

There probably will never be enough trained farm leaders, but continued efforts in this direction have brought some tangible results. Our 4-H Club work, naturally, has accomplished much; and our community organizations, farm organizations, and home demonstration clubs are excellent training schools. In an effort to give additional training in economic information, our specialists and home demonstration agents prepared timely material for presentation at each meeting of the home demonstration councils. This material is very carefully assembled from Washington and State sources and is presented in an interesting manner. Such subjects are presented as: The income of the southern farmer and how it compares with that of other workers; relationship of city and farm homes; how the AAA, and other agencies, may contribute to farm family living; how a farm family can raise its level of living without increasing its cash expenditures; the tariff and how it affects agriculture; agricultural outlook; and many other timely subjects.

The problems of 1940 will still be the same as in the past—an unbalanced agriculture, depleted and eroded soil, low income, and the need for the development of rural leadership. It seems to me that we must center upon these problems. We are just beginning to see very tangible results, for one-crop farming is on its way out.

On the Cover

The cover this month shows County Agent Dan P. Thurber, of Cascade County, Mont., at the microphone. This is the same Agent Thurber who told REVIEW readers in the April number that "if the county agent wants to get information out to the farmers, get it to them first-hand and now, let radio do it!" And he proved his point from his own experience with radio. He broadcasts regularly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.

Georgia County Takes the Trail Back to Balanced Land Use

■ Greene County, Ga., has come a long way from the days the early colonists settled on its fertile, wooded lands to the present time when probably half its lands need drastic soil-saving treatment. The very urgency of the county's problems has spurred its farmers on to effective land use planning. For despite the number of run-down farms in Greene County, there are also many excellent farms. And the owners of the better farms have taken a great deal of initiative in inviting various Federal agencies to help them meet the vital problems of the county. It is these farmers who are sitting on various land use committees; and it is they who are directing the agricultural program of the county. Something of the history of the county and of what these far-sighted farmers are doing to meet the current emergency was discussed on the Department of Agriculture's Farm and Home Hour recently in one of a series of radio programs devoted to county planning. More about the county and the part the key farmers are playing follows.

Prosperity 100 Years Ago

One hundred years ago, a young man bought a 5,000-acre farm in Greene County, Ga. He paid \$50,000 for that farm, much of which was a virgin forest. He owned several hundred slaves and operated more than 50 plows. An intelligent, hard-working, practical farmer, he represented Greene County in the State legislature a number of times, was a member of Georgia's first agricultural society, and won many a trophy at the earliest State fairs.

Came the War between the States. His slaves were set free; he had swapped his gold for Confederate currency; his cotton had been seized by the Federal Government. A few of his former slaves remained with him, but he had no money with which to pay them wages. Many of his tenant houses became vacant. His land was poorly cultivated; it began to erode. Soon he died discouraged and brokenhearted.

His broad acres were divided among his sons and daughters, who had to mortgage them to pay for food and clothing. One by one, these mortgages were foreclosed; and the estate was divided into 30 or 40 small farms, all rented on a cotton-payment basis. Henceforth only the best land was cultivated; no attention was paid to the washes and gullies. Today this is one of the worst-eroded farms in Greene County.

Here is an authentic story of one planta-

tion in the "red-land section" which comprises two-thirds to three-fourths of Greene County, but with slight variations it could be applied to numerous other families in the area. Today, by far the greatest part of the agricultural activities of the county are centered in the southeastern part of the county containing the "gray lands" where the soil is lighter. These lands are not nearly so productive as the red lands once were, but crops are more dependable than in the gullied red-land section.

Greene County, a region of abundant rainfall, was once inhabited only by Creek and Cherokee Indians. As the land was covered with a dense forest of pines and oak trees, no erosion had occurred to silt the streams, which were then clear and well stocked with fish. The few open meadows afforded ample cover in native grasses for game birds and waterfowl along the streams, and the area abounded with game and fur-bearing animals.

Although this territory was ceded to England by the Indians in 1773, the county of Greene was not formed until 1786, when it was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Rhode Island commander who delivered the Carolinas and Georgia from British rule. It was soon settled by pioneers from Virginia, the Carolinas, and other parts of Georgia, who began with a self-sufficient type of agriculture. But, as the area developed, it was found that cotton was adapted to the soil and climate, and that it cost little to grow. And as cotton became a more and more important crop, prior to the Civil War, Greene County was considered one of the most prosperous counties in the State.

Civil War Drains Resources

The Civil War drained Greene County of its resources; the march of Sherman to the sea completed the devastation. In order to care for himself and his former slaves, it was necessary for the farmer to grow a crop on which he could get credit, and a crop that tenant, sharecropper, and laborer knew how to grow. For the next 30 years the farmers of Greene County followed cotton farming entirely, though in the early 1900's some of them turned to dairying, making that county one of the greatest dairy sections in the State. The World War and the accompanying higher cotton prices, however, caused farmers to shift from livestock farming back to cotton. Then came the drastic deflation of 1920, followed by the straw that broke Greene County's back—the boll weevil. And though they eventually learned to grow cot-

ton in spite of the boll weevil, by the time that had come to pass, many of those who had worked in the cottonfields had left the county for the industrial centers.

Today, of Greene County's 266,000 acres, it is estimated that only about one-third is suitable for cultivation without special soil-saving measures; that half of the land in the county requires drastic treatment; and that the remaining one-sixth—some 47,000 acres—is unfit for cultivation and suited only for permanent pasture, meadow, or woods.

In addition to the adverse physical conditions peculiar to their county, Green County farmers have also been affected by world conditions in the cotton market. While greatly reduced exports and accumulated large supplies of cotton forced the price the farmer received for cotton to a low level, he was able to buy clothing, household goods, and food only at a relatively high price level.

To meet such vital problems as these, the better farmers of the county have taken a great deal of initiative in helping to bring to Greene County every available means of assistance offered by other agencies—local, State, and Federal.

The Extension Service has for many years, in cooperation with local authorities, maintained within Greene County a county agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent. These agents have not only worked with the local people in the development of agricultural programs based upon the experiences of those living in the county and upon studies of conditions affecting the county's agriculture, but they are also cooperating in the execution of these programs—both those which the people themselves can carry out and those which require the assistance of other agencies.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which has been instrumental in the increases in soil-conserving and soil-improving crops and in farm income during the last 6 years, distributed some \$100,000 in benefits to Greene County farmers in 1938.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Farm Security Administration, made a classification map of the entire county. The Soil Conservation Service has surveyed, as a preliminary to public purchase, a submarginal area in one section of the county. Approximately \$40,000 is on hand for immediate purchase of some of this land, and options are now being obtained. This land is to be put permanently into uses other than farming.

The Farm Security Administration financed and supervised 77 rehabilitation clients prior

to 1938, 146 in 1938, and the number for 1939 is about 500. It will, among its other activities, finance and supervise the operation of more than 650 plows in the county this year.

Last year, 250 emergency feed-and-seed loans totaling \$29,775 were made by the Farm Credit Administration in the county. Seventy percent of this amount has been repaid.

Greene County is one of the counties included in the Piedmont Soil Conservation District; but, because of the seriousness of the problems confronting its farmers, the Soil Conservation Service has established Greene County priority within the district.

But, although the Government has done a great deal, the final responsibility lies with the farmers themselves to undo the damage done by several generations of one-crop farming.

Land Use Committee Reports Progress

And, currently, the Greene County farmer is hard at work "putting his house in order."

Through the development of an active land use planning committee, the farmer is now able to take a greater part in program making and to have the benefit of more technical help in so doing than he has in the past. A land classification map of the county in accordance with instructions outlined in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Work Outline No. 1 for county land use planning committees has been made, with tentative recommendations that can be translated into action for each local area.

As a result of the interest and activity of the farmers in this work, Greene County has been selected for the development of a "unified" program, in the terminology of the project. "Unified" counties are those in which it is proposed that the action agencies reflect these farmer-drawn recommendations in their programs for 1940 and where a major effort at reconciling local, State, and Federal programs will be made next year.

Greene County is the source of a good deal of enthusiasm to people who are concerned with county land use planning. A hard job lies ahead; but, as County Agent Francis Bowen put it in his annual report on Greene County, "the farmers have more to look forward to than ever before."

Land Clearing

Calls for land-clearing information in Oregon are steadily on the increase, states Everett Davis, extension agricultural engineer.

With the influx of new settlers in the State, more and more brush-covered and other waste lands are being cleared. These new settlers are interested in knowing methods of removing stumps by blasting and by mechanical means.

In the Face of Financial Crisis

E. J. HASLERUD, Director of Extension, North Dakota

■ The launching of a sound land use program in the face of the most severe financial problem yet experienced occupies the North Dakota Extension Service.

The fundamental character of land use adjustment is recognized, and this work is developing along practical and effective lines.

Definite results can be seen in five counties where intensive land use work was started in 1938. In Bowman County, for example, where close cooperation in the program has been given by the county governing board, the county government has actually realized direct revenue through adjustments in land use. State legislation has permitted county governments to lease land taken for taxes. Designations of grazing and agricultural land made by local land use committees have resulted in revenue from leases on land that for many years had returned no tax income. At the same time, land unfit for agricultural crop production is being kept in grass, and ranchers are now able to stabilize their operations. Enthusiastic support of the program of land use is being given in every community where the work is established.

In North Dakota the most urgent need for land use adjustment is in western counties where the full impact of unplanned settlement is now felt. The Extension Service in recognizing that need has made every effort to establish land use activities there without delay and, at the same time, has pushed forward similar activities in counties not so seriously affected but which may reach the same situation soon if the necessary steps are put off much longer.

But the very situation which has made sound land use policies so urgent in western North Dakota is exerting a direct influence on the ability of the Extension Service to meet the problem.

Most of the county governments in the western area of the State (17 counties to date) are insolvent, resulting in a tremendous problem in maintaining county extension agents. Because of its dependence on local financial support, the existence of county extension work in the very counties where the work is needed most is threatened. The precarious condition of organized extension work likewise is a threat to the effectiveness of all action programs of the Department of Agriculture, inasmuch as all depend on the extension organization for immediate results and on the long-time basis are absolutely in need of the functions of the Extension Service in developing and carrying on land use adjustments.

The insolvency of the county governments

results primarily from the incapacity of the land to produce what is expected of it; that is, to support the number of people living on it, in addition to supporting the services expected from the local, county, and State governments.

Lack of sufficient farm income to maintain accustomed living standards is the major North Dakota economic problem. Part of the difficulty has resulted from the low-price level for farm products but, to a greater extent, from the maladjustment created by following a type of agriculture which is not entirely suited to the basic physical conditions of the State. Out of this situation grows the need for basic information on the problem which will enable farm people themselves to understand and make recommendations as to the probable solution.

Progress toward a balanced agriculture is being made, with more than 95 percent of all farms in the State enrolled in the general agricultural conservation program. In the new crop-insurance program, applications in excess of 50,000 for insurance were obtained, and more than 29,000 policies were put into effect. County extension agents throughout the State have served local AAA associations as secretaries, and all educational work done on the farm programs was handled by the extension organization.

Home demonstration agents do their part by placing emphasis on consumer and managerial problems as well as on household skills. Agricultural and home demonstration agents prepare joint plans of work to focus their efforts on important problems of the county. Joint meetings of men and women to discuss the broader aspects of rural living, such as economic and social programs, are making basic information understandable.

Real progress has been made in the co-ordination of extension activities with the work of the other Federal agencies working with rural people in the State, as well as with the Farmers' Union, which is the one active farmers' organization in North Dakota.

Rural youth and 4-H Clubs play an important role. The philosophy that the club organization belongs to the club members themselves has made them a definite part of the community-extension program, in keeping with a family-type extension program.

Here in North Dakota we are progressing in the direction of making land use the central theme of all extension educational activities, of bringing all programs into line behind land use, and of preparing citizens of the State to obtain from such adjustments the fullest possible measure of benefits.

Farm Women Must Plan To Prosper

MRS. HAROLD CARON, Farm Woman, Orleans, Vt.

"Going ahead to more important things" is the way Mrs. Caron describes the cooperation of home demonstration clubs in county planning. This is an outgrowth of the study that Vermont farm women have been giving to agricultural policy, which was described in the *Review* of May 1938 and June 1939. The article is based on a talk given at the Orleans County finish-up meeting.

■ We farm women have a job on our hands. Being, as we are, both producers and consumers, we have to study both sides of the situation as it now exists. This business of running a farm is a 24-hour job for both the farmer and his wife, and it probably calls for closer cooperation than most businesses.

The report of the State agricultural land use planning committee is based on an intensive study made first in the community, then the county, and finally the State, to determine just what the problems of people are and what might best be done to solve them or, at least, to make them easier. How, with existing materials and agencies, may we go forward to make life easier and more pleasant for ourselves and our families? That is our problem.

We all have our problems, and they are not too different all through the State and the Nation. But it has been a help to take them out, look at them, to find out the whys and wherefores, and to discuss possible solutions or aids.

You may ask how pasture improvement, the forestry problem, erosion control, and the agricultural conservation program affects me. They are sure to do so, as they affect the size of the farm income. They also affect me as a spender of that income.

Prices Affect Use of Income

Economic conditions being as they are now and as they have been for the last few years, farmers have had a most difficult time to live and meet their obligations, owing to the price level. The prices of our commodities are the first to go down when prices are dropping and the last to rise on a rising market. There is not too much we can do about this situation except to use all means within our power to employ this income to the best advantage.

The studies of the State agricultural land use advisory committee showed a need for more education on farm management and farm problems. The committee recommended that training in agriculture and home economics be given in all high schools; that 4-H

Club agents and Smith-Hughes teachers give special help to older young people; and that the present set-up be changed so that the county agents will have more time for farm visits, community discussion groups, and open forum meetings. In order to bring this about, the committee suggested that additional workers might be employed to handle the Federal action program under the county agent's supervision.

With these recommendations in view, we farm women, with our power of the ballot and our influence on home demonstration groups, parent-teacher associations, and other organizations, can work to bring these things about. Our boys and girls must have the opportunity to learn what they need to know to get a living from these hills.

The committee made a comprehensive study of taxes and recommended that whenever it became necessary to raise additional taxes, they be raised by other than real-estate taxes, and that an effort be made to bring about more equitable rates of taxation on timberland. We are hoping that a study can also be made to find out if the tax burden can be lessened or more evenly distributed.

We are hoping that, through discussions and research, the set-up for farm credit can be changed, because in order to operate efficiently we must have a little money to work with.

Our committee recommends that the Farm Security Administration be allowed to extend credit on real estate as well as on personal property to deserving farm operators, and that an educational program on sources and use of credit be launched, such as a program to give special consideration to credit unions and to reasons why it is difficult to borrow from local banks even though they have large reserves on hand. Here, too, is a job for our women's clubs and rural organizations.

The Extension Service, through the years, has attempted, with the material at hand and under existing conditions, to give us help where we needed it most. We have been taught how to prepare tasty foods, and now it is being demonstrated how to combine them to make appetizing meals that supply the

proper vitamin content. We have been taught not only the cutting and fitting of garments, but we have been given instructions on the choosing and care of our wardrobe.

Now we come to the matter of records. It would seem that a business worth operating is worth the bookkeeping. Taking on the job of keeping the farm books is one way that we women can cooperate in the farm management. We should keep household accounts, too, and thus learn whether or not we are getting our money's worth for every dollar which goes for household and personal needs.

The Extension Service last year gave help through its home demonstration agents to a great many farm women on consumer problems. This task of consumer education is one of country-wide scope. Never has there been a time when people were so desirous of knowing whether or not they got their money's worth as they are now. This situation was probably brought about by the lowered incomes of so many groups.

Supplementing the Income

In addition to spending our income intelligently, we are all anxious to increase it whenever possible. Of course, the first aim is to try to improve the management of our farm set-up as it is. If this does not give us enough money to live as we should like to, then we must cast around for some side lines. The home demonstration agent puts us in touch with organizations and information which will help us.

Women's organizations are moving forward today, and we farm women are moving along with the rest. It is nice and even necessary to know how to cane chairs and make curtains; but, once we have learned how, we must go ahead to other and more important things. This is exactly what the Extension Service in its program is doing—finding our problems as they change from year to year and advancing with the time.

It has been said that the country woman is the backbone of the Nation. Let us, through cooperation within our own families, with our neighbors and all organizations working for the good of the country, keep up the good work so nobly begun.

Rural Organizations

Membership in rural organizations in Arkansas, including home-demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, junior adult clubs, and farmers' organizations, increased from approximately 170,000 to 190,000 during 1939.

Seeking a Solution

WILLIAM PETERSON, Director of Extension, Utah

■ The Extension Service in Utah is being developed in each county largely through the county program building committees. In the aggregate, more than 1,200 people have given of their time and talent in making an analysis of conditions in the State, with the idea of preparing a program that will better the economic living conditions for all concerned. The leaders in this group met in a 10-day school this year at the agricultural college. The group was made up of from two to five leaders from each county, who, after their training period, went back to the county to help in the organization. This gives a uniformity, both in effort and outline.

In every county the program planning has begun with an inventory in the county—an inventory of land, water, range, cattle, dairy products, crops, and, in fact, any industry which might produce for the benefit of the people living in the county. The second step has been to tabulate practices that are carried on under each separate agricultural effort. The third step is to analyze the practices and the inventory and to determine whether the present practices, uses, or methods are satisfactory; if not, to recommend a new one. The fourth step is to make a program in accord with the recommendations of the planning or program-building committee.

Each of the communities in each county has made a program for the year, and these programs have now been tabulated and combined. As soon as the program has been completed by the planning committee, the director of extension, the assistant directors, the extension economist, and others hold a conference in each county with the planning group; and an invitation is extended to all those interested. This conference becomes an all-day affair, and two or three meetings are held in each county to analyze the inventory of the county and the recommendations. Such meetings were held in 26 counties this year. These meetings represent the best type of extension work that has been done in the State.

Problem number one in Utah is water; and, in general, there is agreement that the program on water must be: (1) Better methods of irrigation; (2) mending of leaky ditches to prevent losses; (3) storage of water which now goes to waste during the winter and flood periods; (4) a more complete development and more economic use of underground water; (5) trans-mountain diversion for taking the water from where it is abundant and land is scarce to the areas where land is abundant and water is scarce; and (6) the power and pumping problem in lifting water onto selected pieces of land.

It is in this program that the water-facilities provisions so splendidly fit. At this time it is difficult to estimate the value of all the counties working energetically and consistently for a better and more economic utilization of water.

The Water Facilities Program has offered an opportunity to do work in the way of ditch renovation, pipe line and flume repair, and reservoir repair, which has been needed for a long time. A cooperation between the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service has

made this work possible. The work seems to be very highly appreciated by the communities receiving the benefit of it.

In connection with the planning work over the State, discussion groups have been organized. Many of these groups are composed of young married couples. They do not need a suggestion of what to discuss. Their discussion centers around the solution of the problems they have in their own homes. This means an answer to the problem of where they can go and what they can do to increase their incomes. It is the relation which this question has to increased production per unit in agriculture that will, in a large measure, formulate the program for the future.

Extension work in the State is taking its responsibility to solve the problems of agriculture and home life, and the people are accepting the Extension Service as an agency that must solve these problems.

How About Results?

■ In Missouri, during the past summer, the entire field staff, meeting in groups of 12 to 15 to discuss their problems in supplying news to the local papers, came to the conclusion that they were passing up a good bet in neglecting result stories. A study of 3,347 extension news stories clipped from 210 Missouri papers covering a period of 2 months showed that only 3½ percent were result stories. By far the greatest number were information stories; next came announcements of meetings, then reports of elections, establishment of new organizations, announcements of sales and contests, reports of 4-H Club and women's club meetings, and, last of all, a report of the results obtained by following extension teaching.

From this study of 2 months' clippings, it looked as if agents wrote 96½ stories looking toward the ultimate benefits of extension teaching and were able, as a consequence, to muster up only 3½ stories telling of the actual good that comes of it all. To remedy this situation, the agents agreed to write from 2 to 4 result stories covering the work in their counties each month. These stories are sent to the office of the extension editor, A. A. Jeffrey, who helps the agents to improve their result stories as well as using the best of them in State informational service to radio and press.

A result story was defined as one that tells in specific, convincing terms of benefits resulting on farms, in farm homes, or in rural communities from the adoption of practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Many good stories are coming in each month from which Mr. Jeffrey has selected the following short article as an excellent

example of county agent reporting. County Agent Robert S. McClelland, of Daviess County, wrote the article.

"Bindweed was growing in garden, barn lot, and two cultivated fields on the Frost farm 2 years ago this fall, occupying altogether about 5 acres. After consulting with the county agent and a specialist from the college, Mr. and Mrs. Frost agreed to follow through on a demonstration of two methods of control: sodium-chlorate applications at 3 to 3½ pounds per square rod around the barn and lots, and clean cultivation on the other areas.

"Fifty farmers witnessed the application of the chemical that fall, as did also the members of the agriculture class from the nearby high school. The treatment was effective.

"For the clean cultivation of the larger areas, Mr. Frost changed the location of three fences and purchased a set of duck-foot shovels for his cultivator. Starting about May 1, 1938, he cultivated the infested areas every 10 or 12 days until the onset of freezing weather that fall. Mrs. Frost followed up with a hoe, attending to any stray plants missed by the cultivator. Late in the fall, rye was seeded for winter cover, and on the first of May 1939, this was again turned under and put to clean cultivation. This procedure was continued until September 10 of the present year, and 4 weeks later a result demonstration meeting was held on the farm. At that time only four scattering plants could be found. They will be killed with the chemical.

"The Frosts have not only freed their own farm from bindweed but have protected neighboring farms and have given needed encouragement to owners of infested fields throughout their county."

For Better Rural Living

EXTENSION AGENTS KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES READY TO FACE THE RURAL CHALLENGE OF 1940

■ With the war in Europe already having some repercussions in this country, co-operative county extension agents near the end of the year redoubled their efforts to place the facts about present supplies and prospects of farm commodities clearly before farm people in every community.

Outlook Facts to the Front

With renewed vigor, the annual outlook report issued by the Department in November was localized by State cooperative extension services and is being further localized and explained to farm people in terms of their problems by county extension agents in the usual winter series of community farm outlook meetings. The agents further are using local radio stations and newspapers, circular letters direct to farm people, personal visits and office calls and charts, film strips, and other visual material to give farmers an understanding of the facts. They are urging farmers to base their plans for the coming year on the existing situation and soundly considered prospects instead of over-expanding production for markets that do not exist.

In close cooperation with locally elected agricultural conservation committeemen, the agents intensified their efforts to explain the 1940 agricultural conservation and crop-adjustment program and to urge farmers to hold the conservation and balanced farming gains they have made in recent years.

Farmers in Action

One of the major activities of extension agents during the year was the organization and leadership of county planning committees composed largely of farm people. Organization of these committees proceeded in practically every county in the country, in line with the Federal-State coordinated agreement at Mount Weather, Va., in 1938. Intensive planning for sound land use on a wide scale was under way in 830 counties at the end of the year. Extension agents, in addition to being the prime force in local organization of these committees, serve as secretaries and key advisers of the committees.

County extension agents from every section of the country report that these committees welcome facts about such things as the outlook, the results of educational and social studies, best terracing practices, crop rotations, proven erosion-control practices, and better methods of building homes and preserving food. They do not consider them-

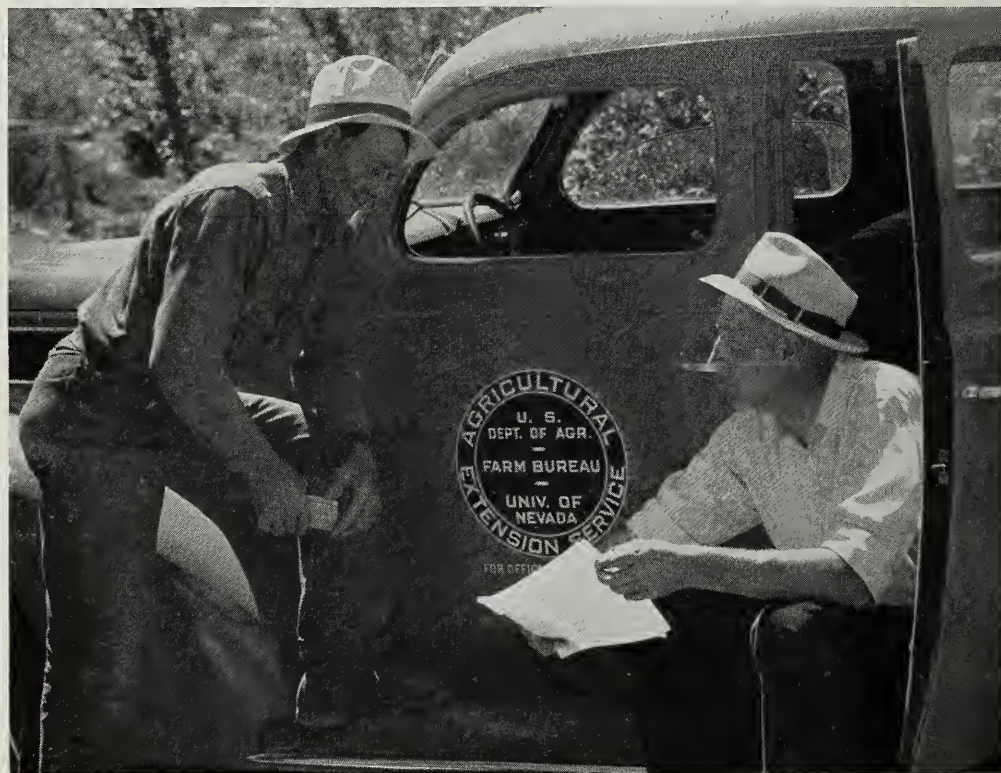
selves experts, but all they need in order to do expert planning is organization, encouragement, necessary technical data, and the closest cooperation possible from all agencies of government designed to help them.

In at least one county in every State unified programs based on the recommendations of the local planning committees are under way, aimed at adapting the programs of all agencies to best carry out the recommendations of the local planning committees.

Organizing and helping farm people in such coordinated county planning has developed as

of the community from the standpoint of the farm home and the family. They are interested in working on the problems from the standpoint of better living as well as better agriculture and better income. They are discussing these things in their regular meetings and are fitting their programs of work into the county planning goals.

More than a million and a quarter 4-H Club members are also an integral part of the county plans, whether it be providing social and recreational opportunities, introducing the dairy cow into the family living scheme,



In a million adult result demonstrations, in 1¼ million group meetings, in 3 million visits to farm homes, and in countless other ways extension agents brought to farm people the latest technical information during the past year.

one of the major jobs of cooperative extension agents because so many of the problems which the agents are trying to help farm people to solve on the farm, in the home, and in the community begin with use of the land to grow crops and produce income.

More than a million organized farm women working under the leadership of the home demonstration agents are seeing in county planning a chance to realize some of their ambitions. They are looking at the problems

proving the value of legumes, or learning to lay terrace lines. Extension agents during the year continued to reach 40 percent of the rural youth of America in 4-H Clubs.

County agricultural agents are employed in every county of agricultural importance. County home demonstration agents are employed in nearly two-thirds of the counties, and 1,169 assistant county and home demonstration agents help to relieve the heavy load carried by county extension agents.

The men agents have an average of 8 years' experience in extension work and 6 years in the county where they now are. The women agents have been in extension work an average of 5 years and in their present counties an average of 4 years. About 1,500 State extension specialists help the agents to keep abreast of latest technical developments and to adapt these developments to their own needs. In addition to the work that the white agents do with Negro farm people, special Negro agents are employed in 256 counties. More than a half million voluntary local leaders, selected and further trained for the jobs by the agents, helped to extend improved farming and homemaking efforts and 4-H Club work to almost every community. These local leaders play a vital part in promoting discussion of economic and social problems and in interpreting local conditions and local thought to planning groups. They are an important step in the development of an agricultural program through the democratic process.

These forces, together with the supervisors, make up the national cooperative extension organization of the Department, the land-grant colleges, and the county governments—an organization that farm people have helped to build over the last 25 years. Of the 32 million dollars total appropriation for all cooperative extension work, about 18 million dollars comes from Federal grants to the States through the Department, about 6½ million from State funds, about 6½ million from county appropriations, and \$890,000 from farm organizations.

Spread of Technical Information

If the farm people are to make progress in sound land use planning, crop adjustment, soil conservation, and improved tenure, they must have wide understanding of the latest scientific information about efficient production and marketing of crops and livestock resulting from research and sound farm experience. If farm people are going to include in their plans social and economic adjustments in the community, they must have reliable information on social and economic trends and agencies which can be utilized in carrying out their plans. In a million adult result demonstrations on actual farms and in farm homes, 1¼ million group meetings, 3 million visits to farm homes, in office calls from farm people, and countless other ways, extension agents during the year continued to give farm people latest technical information, and helped them to consider that information in its true perspective in relation to all other considerations that make for better rural living. With the help of 14,000 farmers acting as voluntary leaders, they gave assistance in marketing work in some 18,500 communities.

On countless other fronts the agents helped farm people to fight hundreds of crop and

livestock pests and to overcome the effect of floods, droughts, and hurricanes; helped farmers to get better hogs, cows, and poultry; to have all-year gardens and well-filled pantries; and to beautify their homes; and led in developing rural recreation and other community facilities for better rural living.

In these and other ways, extension agents,

personally and through local leaders, farmer land use planning committees, and elected agricultural conservation committeemen, and by cooperating with other agencies in educational work, helped millions of farm people to establish more profitable farming, improved homes, and more satisfying rural living.

Clover Into Livestock

■ "Clovers on every farm in the county by 1942" is the slogan of Claiborne County, Miss., farmers who have turned their attention to raising year-round pasture and feed for increased livestock production.

This clover-livestock campaign soon got under way when Jodie S. McKewen, a clover enthusiast, came to the county as agricultural agent in November 1935. The county already had large numbers of improved livestock, but farmers were short on year-round pasture and feed. Clover was the solution to this feed shortage, and the very next year leading farmers of the county cooperated with Mr. McKewen in conducting demonstrations to show the possibilities of the clover program to increase the farm income.

Meetings of producers were held, and a tour was organized to visit outstanding demonstrations. Eighty-five farmers went on this tour, and the two banks at Port Gibson, together with members of the Lions' Club, gave a barbecue supper after which producers gave talks. Every detail of the program was worked out at a meeting of farmers who have taken the lead in furthering the program in their communities. The program has been consistently backed by the Lions' Club, the local banks, and the county newspapers. Through it all, County Agent McKewen has been the "spark plug" and, judging from the expansion of the program, his clover enthusiasm has continued to grow.

Already, thousands of acres throughout the county have been planted to some 14 varieties of clovers, including white, red, crimson, bur, hop, and lespedeza. These thick-growing, sod-forming, nitrogen-gathering crops are protecting precious soil from destructive erosion, adding needed fertility, and providing nutritious grazing for more than 26,000 head of cattle as well as for hogs and work stock. Seedlings of crimson clover alone increased from 3,000 pounds in 1936 to 18,000 pounds in 1938. The acreage in white clover has been doubled, and the acreage in red clover has been increased tenfold.

Livestock grazed on white clover planted on both cultivated land and permanent pasture at the rate of one animal unit per acre during the first 4 months of last year, and then the farmers took off the livestock

and harvested a crop of seed which on some areas yielded as much as 200 pounds per acre.

One farmer reports that his 250 acres in crimson clover, along with other grazing crops and permanent pasture, enabled him to practically eliminate all purchases of feed last year. Although he has a magnificent herd of purebred Hereford cattle which are kept fat the year round, the only feed he buys is oats, as he exchanges his cottonseed for all of the cottonseed meal that he needs. In fact, he has produced so much winter grazing from crimson, red, and white clover that he has been able to materially reduce the quantity of silage fed during winter months.

Three years ago, a farmer took over a farm near Port Gibson, which had been practically worn out and abandoned. By terracing all the rolling land, establishing permanent pastures, and growing winter cover crops, he has improved the fertility of the soil, more than doubled the production of crops, and is economically producing livestock.

The Soil Conservation Service has cooperated with farmers in providing assistance in carrying out soil conservation practices on their farms. Payments provided by the AAA to farmers for carrying out soil-building practices, including the seeding of winter legumes, establishing and improving pastures, and building terraces, have been a material help in furthering the clover program which is paying triple dividends in richer soils, increased farm production and larger farm income.

Water Facilities

In carrying out a county-wide program to develop water facilities in Pondera County, Mont., nearly 80 surveys were made this year for stock-water reservoirs, flood irrigation projects, and other water facilities, according to A. C. Petersen, county extension agent. Assisting in the program is the county agricultural planning organization which has prepared maps of various areas showing the location of each reservoir, volume and capacity of reservoirs, and other valuable data.

Making the Plans Click

M. L. WILSON, Under Secretary of Agriculture

To reach the goals outlined by Secretary Wallace last February in the first of this series of articles on the Department of Agriculture requires that we work together more closely than ever before, says Under Secretary Wilson in this, the last of the series.

■ Ever since the Department of Agriculture was established, it has been engaged in what may be called technological planning and improvement. Farm people wanted help in bettering the technology of farming. The Department responded to this popular demand by cooperating with State and local agencies to provide the means whereby individual farmers or groups of farmers could make the improvements they wanted in methods of farming and marketing. But in our present age the emphasis has come to rest on social and economic adjustment and social and economic planning, although the demand for technological aid is still with us and will continue to deserve attention.

The Means for Democratic Action

In these times the Department, therefore, must cooperate with State and local agencies to provide means through which individual farmers and groups of farmers may act together democratically to apply science and good sense to the problems of social adjustment and social planning. And this must be done not only locally but throughout the Nation.

This is a job vastly more difficult than the older one. One fact that makes it so is the large number of agencies that must respond to the expressed needs of farm people if the necessary adjustments are to be made completely and with the least pain. Our system of government has provided for response from three levels of government—local, State, and Federal. Government at each of these levels has fairly well-defined responsibilities, although there is a twilight zone in which controversy centers in times of change. The important thing, it seems to me, is to get response in a balanced way from all three levels. The job of obtaining this response from the right level at the right time is a job that will get done only if local people take a hand.

The land use planning institution set up under the Mount Weather agreement has been operating for more than a year now. This venture is one of the most hopeful and encouraging developments of which I know. Local land use planning will give us, as administrators of public programs, a way to

discover what farm people consider their needs to be. Moreover, it tells us when to begin action. It gives this information not only to administrators of national programs but to administrators of State and local programs as well. This is a service that planning at national levels or State levels cannot perform.

The question arises, Will administrators of county, State, and Federal programs be guided by the decisions of county planning committees? I think they will. The wholesome relationships existing between farm people, specialists, and administrators give us every reason to hope for plans that will express the experience and intelligent foresight of farm people and the scientific knowledge of specialists—plans on which all agencies of government can act with confidence. If we can work out sound land use plans, always working with farmers, I think we are going to find that ultimately the basic features of these plans will be accepted by county, State, and Federal Governments.

I think I speak for the Department of Agriculture when I say that the Department intends to abide by the decisions of the local planning groups whenever action under such decisions is administratively feasible and lies within the range of the powers granted to the Department by the Congress. And when action does not lie within this field, the Department intends to explain fully why it cannot act.

Getting Along Together

I think our land use planning procedures are soundly conceived, yet this in itself will not guarantee that they will work. Whether any cooperative effort succeeds or fails depends rather largely on how well people get along together, whether their fundamental philosophies are in harmony, and whether their personalities click. In agriculture we are extremely fortunate. We have one great advantage. By and large, the men who serve the States and the Federal Government have the same farm background. In large measure both groups are products of the land-grant college system, and many have served in both Federal and State agencies. I doubt if in any other place in our dual system of Government

you will find as much like-mindedness and similarity among State people and Federal people as you will find in agriculture.

Since cooperation in the last analysis rests upon the personal factor in administration, this is a great asset. Understanding of other people's views, tolerance, a willingness to give and take, a deep desire to agree on common objectives—these are all elements that bulk large in the administration of any program, be it action, education, research, or planning.

I used to visit the late Dean Mumford of Illinois for a "father-to-son" talk whenever I had some especially hard problems on my mind. At the close of one of our last talks, Dean Mumford said to me: "One of the things we need, in these days when administrators and directors spend so much time in conferences, is some kind of institution that will bring State and Federal people together, where they can more accurately see the other fellow's point of view."

The Traveling Conference

This idea of Dean Mumford's led to the traveling conferences of State and Federal administrators which we are trying this year—conferences in which we do our conferring out on the land where the work is done. The success of these conferences leads me to suggest that something of the sort at local levels would lead to better understanding of State, Federal, and local programs. I know that some work of this sort is being done, yet I have a feeling that our people do not get together often enough. The opportunity to exchange ideas and viewpoints is greatest right out in the counties. Farmers must think so, too. One land use planning committee in a county in Virginia gave as one of its first recommendations that all agricultural workers in the county should be housed in the same building. I understand that this is being done.

Secretary Wallace outlined the goals all of us in agriculture are trying to achieve, in the first of this series of articles. If we are to reach these goals, we shall have to work together more closely than we ever have before. The time is past when any agency can go its own way and accomplish what it set out to do. The objectives of all our programs are too interdependent for that. When we deal with social and economic adjustments, what one agency does affects what every other agency does. Certainly, we in the Department of Agriculture have learned this from our efforts to coordinate the work of one bureau with another. The full job in coordination is a challenging one. To undertake to integrate the work of all agencies working in agriculture and related fields is beyond the wisdom of any group at one level of government. It can be accomplished only if we approach the problem together with open minds and under the guidance of those most directly affected by our programs—farm people.

Cumulative Effect of Extension in Kentucky

T. P. COOPER, Director of Extension, Kentucky

■ The cumulative effects of years of extension teaching in Kentucky are becoming so pronounced that in many localities even a casual observer notices the changes. An illustration is the use of lime and phosphate. Many years ago, exceptional farmers here and there tried the recommendations of the experiment station and found them good. The Extension Service was then organized to make demonstrations convincing and easy to follow. In the recent past, such action programs as the agricultural-adjustment program and others have offered additional encouragement and opportunity for farmers to put into practice things that they had already recognized as desirable. Kentucky, with a comparatively small tillable area, is the second largest user of limestone in the United States and applies as much TVA superphosphate as all the other States in the east central region combined.

The lespedeza project initiated by the Extension Service a decade ago now covers about 7 million acres, and its beneficial presence is a noticeable feature of the landscape. The Extension Service has long advocated more acreage devoted to improved permanent pasture, the counterpart being improved tillage of the best-suited acres.

The net results manifest themselves in more and better livestock of all classes, and no traveler goes far on any road in Kentucky without noticing improved flocks of purebred poultry and the modern houses in which they are kept. The owners are selling the eggs from these flocks, tested against disease, to hatcheries at advanced prices, and in many cases the profits go to improve the home. The standard of living in farm homes is definitely improving.

A comparison of the agronomy program this year with that of 7 years ago illustrates the flexibility and effectiveness of extension work. In 1932 the seeding of Korean lespedeza received major emphasis. Most farmers adopted the practice, and in 1939 little or no emphasis on seeding Korean lespedeza was necessary except in mixtures of clover and grasses. In the meantime, the use of Korean lespedeza has become a common farm practice throughout the State.

Seeding rye grass, on the other hand, is a comparatively new practice, and much emphasis was given by extension agents to this crop during the season. A few years hence perhaps the use of rye grass will become an adopted practice, at which time attention

will be shifted to some other important agronomic problem.

During the past year, county agents have gone forward with their program, putting emphasis on the soil-building features of the agricultural conservation program. They began working early last year to encourage farmers to earn soil-building allowances under the AAA program. In each county several training schools for community and county committeemen laid the ground work for an effective educational effort on soil-building practices. In the spring, community committeemen checked with each farmer on his soil-building practices and planned with him the practices to be carried out during the coming year. This was done at the county office when the farmer called for his agricultural conservation check. Soil-build-

ing goals were announced as early as possible so as to encourage farmers to make greater use of spring practices.

Community educational meetings, circular letters, and newspaper articles familiarized the farmers with timely soil-building practices. After discussing the subject with farmers when they came to get their checks, a letter was mailed to each farmer giving the amount of allowance unearned and calling attention again to ways of earning the remainder. The committeeman then made a follow-up visit to these farmers.

To help farmers in carrying out the practices they decided upon, arrangements were made with truckers and dealers for the delivery and spreading of lime; and arrangements were made to aid farmers in financing soil-building practices through the use of assignments.

Much progress has been made in the work carried by the home demonstration agents during the past year. The county homemakers associations have shown a virility and interest in home economics programs and in carrying the programs to others in their communities. Farm women have determined that the work carried by the home demonstration agent is essential to their interests, and it appears that the demand for this work will increase during the coming year.

Extension Reaches Farm Families

■ Sounding out extension participation in 22 Nebraska counties, a survey of 34,993 farm families (85 percent of all the farm families in the area) reveals that extension work has reached 79 percent of the owner farm families, 84 percent of the part-owner farm families, and 74 percent of the tenant farm families. Altogether, 77 percent of the farm families had been reached in some measurable way by the Agricultural Extension Service when the survey was made in 1937.

In the 26,852 participating farm families there were 37,458 individuals who had taken part in extension activities.

Of the 34,993 farm families studied, 31 percent were owners; 13 percent, part owners; and 56 percent, tenants. Nearly 59 percent of the owner and part-owner families had mortgaged part or all of their land. A larger percentage of the owner farm families than of the tenant farm families had been reached, but the tenant families had more members per family participating.

The Nebraska study also indicates that from 78 to 85 percent of the clients of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation, and Farm Credit programs had participated in extension activities.

With supplementary personnel from the Works Progress Administration, the Nebraska Extension Service undertook this survey to

determine the extent to which extension work had reached all groups of Nebraska farm families. The information was obtained largely from records in the county extension offices. From one to three workers assigned in each county transferred the data from the county agents' records to a farm-family card. These cards were made up for each family living on farms of 40 acres or more. The records of the Agricultural Conservation Association furnished a description of the land and designations as to ownership or tenancy. From the county records a list of farms mortgaged was obtained.

The 77 percent of Nebraska farm families reached by extension work closely approximates the 79 percent of the 10,733 farm families surveyed in 17 other areas that had reported the adoption of farm and home practices in previous cooperative extension studies conducted by M. C. Wilson.

"The report on the survey of extension participation in 22 Nebraska counties throws much light on the question of how thoroughly the Extension Service is contacting all segments of the farm population," commented Mr. Wilson. "The large volume of data and the thoroughness with which the work was done makes this study, which was directed by the late R. H. Holland, supervisor of programs for Nebraska, of unusual value."

Forty-six Unified Counties Selected

As County Planning Progresses

■ Memoranda of understanding on land use planning between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the land-grant colleges have been completed in all but three States: Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania. Annual project agreements have been negotiated with each State that has signed the memorandum of understanding. These project agreements cover the details of the work to be undertaken during the fiscal year.

State bureau of agricultural economics representatives report the complete organization of State committees in 33 States, and in 5 additional States a list of the representatives of the various agencies has been submitted. State committees are in process of organization in other States.

On the county level, intensive planning work involving area mapping and classification and the formulation of immediate and long-time land use plans and adjustment goals has been inaugurated in 42 States. The number of counties in which intensive planning has been inaugurated prior to July 1, 1939, and in which this phase of planning has been completed or will be completed within the current fiscal year is about 317. The number of counties in which intensive planning has been inaugurated since July 1, 1939, or in which intensive planning will be started during the current fiscal year is about 387. This does not mean that work is not being done in other States but only that the program has not advanced to the stage where counties have been selected.

Unified programs will be developed in at least one county in each State for administration in 1940. These counties are those where it is expected that it will be possible for the action agencies to reflect planning committee recommendations in their programs for 1940 and where a major effort at reconciling local, State, and Federal programs will be made next year.

So far, 46 counties in 41 States have been selected for the development of unified county programs.

These unified counties are: Windham and New London, Conn.; Sussex, Del.; Penobscot, Maine; Kent, Md.; Worcester and Essex, Mass.; Coos and Belknap, N. H.; Atlantic, N. J.; St. Lawrence and Wyoming, N. Y.; Washington, R. I.; Chittenden, Vt.; Lewis, W. Va.; Lee, Ala.; Columbia, Fla.; Greene, Ga.; Caswell, N. C.; Newberry, S. C.; Culpeper, Va.; Adair, Iowa; Carlton, Minn.; Ross, Ohio; Barron, Wis.; Yell, Ark.; Lincoln, La.; Covington, Miss.; Okfuskee, Okla.; Young and Kaufman, Tex.; Teton, Mont.; Boone, Nebr.; Ward, N. Dak.; Hand, S. Dak.; Platte, Wyo.; Nemaha, Kans.; Quay, N. Mex.; Yuma, Ariz.; Yuba, Calif.; Washington,

Idaho; Lyon, Nev. (tentative); Coos, Oreg.; Box Elder, Utah; Spokane, Wash.; and Hopkins, Ky. (tentative).

In many States real progress already has been made in translating the results of agricultural planning efforts into action. For example, in Childress County, Tex., during the past 3 years, plantings under the Prairie States forestry project have, because of lack of sufficient information, been located in part on tight land where it has been difficult to get the trees to grow and where wind erosion has not been a serious problem. Now the areas for planting are being selected on the basis of the land classification study made by the county land use planning committee.

As a result of soil-erosion studies and recommendations made by the Young County, Tex., land use planning committee, the local commissioner's court has purchased equipment costing more than \$6,000, which is being used for terracing and contouring of farm land.

The land use classification map of Beaver

County, Okla., and the committee recommendations as to size and type of farm in each use-class area are being used by the county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration. Farm-management plans, which are the basis upon which FSA loans are made, have been drawn up in accordance with the committee's recommendations.

In Worcester and Wicomico Counties, Md., the problem of proper drainage of the Potomac River watershed has been acute. Through the action of the county committee, each of these counties has agreed to appropriate \$10,000 for farm-drainage work. In addition, the committees will seek State funds to supplement the county appropriations for the drainage and land-improvement program.

At the time the county land use planning committees in these counties were instrumental in obtaining these actions or in obtaining the modification of policies already being carried out, none of these counties had been selected as unified program counties. Some of them still are not in this class. These examples indicate the desire on the part of the planning farmers of America to see their recommendations translated into action. They show that farmers, out of their long years of experience on the land, have a definite contribution to make to the building of county plans.

Marketing Agreements in California

Federal marketing agreements are operative in California on fall and winter pears, Beurre Hardy pears, hops, citrus, walnuts, and deciduous tree fruits. State marketing agreements are operative on dates, canning asparagus, fresh Bartlett pears, fresh Beurre Hardy pears, canning cling peaches, and on walnuts. State prorate programs are operative on lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes, olives, figs, raisins, prunes, asparagus, grapes, canning Bartlett pears, and on canning Kadota figs. State milk-marketing agreements are operative in eight areas of California. Educational service is given farmers by extension agents in all of these fields.

Seven Million Trees

Forest Service work crews dug and graded about 7 million trees in Kansas to use in the shelterbelt-planting program next spring, announced Russell Reitz, State director of the Forest Service.

About 6 million trees were grown in the two nurseries located near Abilene and Hutchinson. The nursery stock is supplemented by more than 1 million cottonwood trees which are dug from sand bars of streams or around lakes.

The digging and grading of planting stock

is an annual event in the Forest Service. The trees are dug in the nursery by machine and graded by hand. Most species of trees must be at least seven thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter at the root collar to be usable for field planting. Smaller-size stock do not survive so well in the field.

The trees are tied in bundles of 50 and shipped by truck to district heeling-in beds where they are stored through the winter. In the spring, the trees are taken to the farms and planted. It is expected that about 10,000 acres of farm shelterbelts will be planted in March and April in some 45 counties in Kansas in this program.

More Trees

One of the major land use problems in Illinois centers around the 3 million acres of farm woodland needing improved management practices, more than 3 million acres of idle land needing reforestation, and 231,000 farmsteads, most of which would benefit by windbreaks. Last year one commercial nursery sold 3,000 evergreen trees for windbreaks after four windbreak demonstrations had been established in that vicinity. Reforestation demonstrations were started in 1938 and will take time to become effective, but each year the State nurseries have sold all of their available planting stock. In 1939 the Extension Service was responsible for nearly all of the 1½ million trees sold to farmers.

Brushing Up on the Job

■ In this month of January, when folks are taking stock of their work, it seems a good time to review the summer-school activities of 1939, when more than 770 men and women extension workers took time out to improve themselves professionally. Enrolled in the extension courses offered at 13 different land-grant institutions were county agents, specialists, and supervisors from 38 States and Puerto Rico. The 1939 enrollment figures show a bumper increase over the preceding 2 years—487 extension employees having attended the summer sessions of 1938 and 554 in 1937.

Agents Recommend Summer School

"How I wish I could have attended one of these schools when I first started extension work back in 1913," reminisced County Agent J. W. Whitaker, Jr., probably one of the oldest extension workers in the point of service taking the 1939 extension courses. Mr. Whitaker took leave from his extension work in Washington County, Miss., to attend the Louisiana summer school.

Appreciation of the extension school for broadening the beginning agent is reflected by Hoosier Agent Lillian Murphy, one of the 50 extension workers attending the Purdue summer school, "Discussing my county problems in the classroom with other extension workers, studying extension organization and program planning gave me better-rounded judgment with which to tackle these problems when I returned to my home demonstration job in Vigo County."

Wyoming's extension forester, W. O. Edmonston, attending Colorado's summer session, said he gained "a distinct uplift and understanding at the school" and wished there were more hours in the day or night to complete all the reference reading.

The development of area-training centers similar to the tri-State (Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado) set-up of the Colorado State College of Agriculture for the last 3 years seems most desirable. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi cooperatively planned a similar 3-week session at the 1939 summer school of Louisiana State University, which was attended by 68 extension workers from the 4 States. Colorado, by the way, hung up somewhat of a double record this year in enrolling 117 extension workers from 26 States in their 3-week session and in having on their faculty two extension directors, William Peterson, of Utah, and H. C. Ramsower, of Ohio.

Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia entered into the program planning of Hampton Institute's first extension summer school for Negro workers. "The school has helped to set a new pattern for in-service education for

Negro county agents," commented Field Agent J. B. Pierce in reporting the record attendance of 143 Negro extension workers from 8 Southern States. Practically all the Negro men and women agents of Texas—some 75 in all—attended the 3-week courses at Prairie View, and 106 Negro extension workers from 5 States enrolled in Tuskegee's third annual summer session.

More and more, extension workers are storing up leave to enroll in the summer sessions. Their growing interest in the intensive short-period courses as a solution to the professional-improvement problem was manifested in the information furnished by 94 percent of the State and county workers in the 1938 study of the Preparation and Training of Extension Workers (E. S. C. 295).

In this connection, of special interest at Missouri's 8-week school was the conferring on Wendell Holman, agricultural agent of Boone County, Mo., the degree of master of arts acquired entirely through summer-school courses. Mr. Holman, who is in charge of the field assignments of prospective extension agents studying at the University of Missouri, started his graduate training in the extension course offered by M. C. Wilson at the 1931 summer school of the University of Wisconsin. This graduate extension session was an outgrowth of the experimental graduate-credit course started at Wisconsin in 1929 at the request of H. L. Russell, then dean of the college of agriculture. Mr. Holman completed his work at the University of Missouri and is the first agent to receive an M. A. degree under Missouri's plan for professional improvement inaugurated 2 years ago.

Arkansas Establishes Rural Libraries

Leisure offers no perplexities to Arkansas farm wives, and the answer is not that they have none. Better household management learned through their home demonstration clubs and labor-saving devices made possible through rural electrification have taken care of that.

Hobbies, community recreational programs, community-improvement projects, and community choruses are a few of their leisure activities; but one of the most significant and probably most permanent innovations introduced is the community library. Home demonstration club members in all sections of the State have pooled their resources to provide reading material for their communities.

One of the first community libraries established was that of the Center Valley Club of Pope County in northwestern Arkansas. The members obtained the use of a vacant

room at the schoolhouse, purchased lumber and built a table and shelves around the wall for the books, and then asked for donations of books and magazines. The library opened with 50 books and monthly copies of 15 leading magazines. Books are added from time to time with funds obtained from ice-cream suppers and other enterprises.

Pope County also has a county library sponsored by the county council of home demonstration clubs. Books are borrowed from the State library and kept in the office of the county home demonstration agent. They may be checked out for a period of 1 week. The small fine charged for overdue books pays the express charge for transporting the books to and from the State library. A number of other counties also maintain county libraries.

Another particularly successful community library in northwestern Arkansas is that operated by the Cain Home Demonstration Club in Crawford County. Starting 2 years ago with a few books which they kept in an old safe, the library now has more than 300 books and 1,000 magazines. The library is located in the schoolhouse so that the school children may also use it. Among the books are a 9-volume set of United States history and a 21-volume set of reference books.

The members of the Boles Home Demonstration Club in Scott County, southwestern Arkansas, have an interesting method of financing their community library. They opened with only 30 books and magazines on hand, but assets have been gradually increasing. Each person using the library pays a fee of 25 cents for a 3-month membership, the money being used to purchase new books.

Baxter County, in northeastern Arkansas, boasts three community libraries—Shady Grove, Advance Lone Rock, and Three Brothers. The home demonstration clubs borrow the books from the State library. The club librarian keeps the books in her home and checks them out to the other members. The Union Hill club library in Randolph County, also in northwestern Arkansas, and the Toltec club library in Lonoke County are operated in the same manner.

The most recent community library which has been established is that of the Mountaintop Home Demonstration Club in Crawford County. The club obtained a vacant room in one of the store buildings and, with the cooperation of the WPA, built shelves for the books. People in the community donated 246 books which were approved by the State library board. Mrs. Harrison Peters, librarian, reports that 38 people checked out books the first day the library opened. The club is planning a number of entertainments to finance the purchase of more books.

These are only a few of the examples, but they illustrate the resourcefulness and ingenuity of Arkansas' home demonstration clubwomen in altering their environments in conformity with their broadened scope of interests.

Ohio Farms Differ

Surveys made in Hancock and Meigs Counties, Ohio, by prominent farmers under the supervision of County Agents F. G. Hall and Wesley S. Green illustrate vividly the wide divergence of farming conditions in Ohio and also show the need of understanding local agricultural conditions before making plans to better them.

Hancock County, with a total of 393,427 acres of land, was inventoried by the land use committee as having 328,238 acres of crop land, 20,250 acres of woods, 39,121 acres of permanent pasture, and 13,828 acres of waste land. Meigs County, with a total of 265,935 acres, first wrote 52,370 acres off the agricultural book as being abandoned by owners and so burdened with delinquent taxes that no one would want to assume title to the property.

The Meigs County committee then designated 49,333 acres as being submarginal land capable of producing only small crop yields, 110,509 acres as marginal land capable of producing crop yields which would support a family if farm produce sold at good prices, and 53,718 acres of good farm land mostly in bottoms. The acreage of good land in the county and that of land abandoned by owners is almost equal.

A typical 100-acre Hancock County farm has 20 acres of corn; 15 acres of wheat; 12 acres of oats; 7 acres of soybeans, sugar beets, truck crops, or potatoes; 25 acres of hay and pasture; and 21 acres of woods pasture and unpastured woodland.

Forty-five percent of Meigs County farms average 65 acres in size and have 13.7 acres of land in crops annually. This class of farm land is valued at \$9.65 per acre on the tax duplicate; the owners obtain less than \$300 annually as total farm income, and 35 percent of these submarginal farms are tax-delinquent.

The Meigs County committee remarks: "We see in place of fertile soil that the original settlers found a tired, worn-out land. Many of the people on the land also are tired and worn out, along with the soil, in their struggle to make a living. Many of the poorer farms are occupied by old people whose children left the land where there was no opportunity for another generation."

The Hancock County committee reports: "In 1932, the enrollment of rural school children was 4,890 pupils. In 1938, the enrollment was 3,995, a loss of 895 rural pupils in 7 years. The total loss of city and rural pupils in the county in those years was 874. It is the universal opinion of the committeemen that Hancock County farms are too small and that some provision should be made for fewer farms but larger ones."

It becomes apparent from these surveys made by land use committeemen that farmers on all types of Ohio land have problems but that these problems are not identical. It also is apparent that attempts to help

solve the problems must be based on local conditions and not on the average agricultural situation for the entire State.

Bankers Hear of Land Use

In a three-way discussion planned by County Agent F. D. Yeager, Clallam County, Wash., and Land Use Economist E. E. Hupp; Director Balmer, Committeeman W. A. Wolf, and Charles Funkhouser, a local banker, performed an oral dissection of land use planning in the State of Washington for the benefit of bankers attending the agricultural breakfast at the American Bankers Association conclave, Seattle, September 27.

The discussion, prepared in round-table form, took a little more than 30 minutes. Various phases of land use planning were discussed, with particular emphasis placed on land clearing with bulldozers; management of cut-over forest lands; types of soil conservation in various parts of the State; looking forward to development of the Columbia River Basin; problems involved in the switch from horses and mules to tractors in the Palouse country; and submarginal land problems.

Subject of the discussion was Land Use in Relation to Banking. Attention was paid to framing questions and answers so that connection could be made with adequate financing. A significant statement was made by Banker Funkhouser, who said: "Bankers are turning more and more to sound real-estate mortgages instead of bonds for investments—you can go out and see the land."

F. D. Yeager told the story of clearing land with bulldozers as practiced in Clallam County; and E. E. Hupp described the land-purchase program in Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties, which he engineered for the AAA. Large forest cover, rainfall, and Columbia River Basin maps were suspended behind the speakers, and, as they mentioned a definite locality in the State, Mr. Hupp touched it with a long wooden pointer.

Have You Read?

The County Agent, by Gladys Baker, 226 pp. Chicago, Ill. The University of Chicago Press, 1939.

This book is a report of an objective study of county agent work made as a part of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Chicago University.

The development of county agent work is traced through three periods—the pre-war period, the post-war development period, and the period following the advent of the action program. The system of responsibility of the county agent to the Federal Extension Service, State extension office, county appropriating bodies, and voluntary farmers' organizations is analyzed with particular

attention to financial support and administrative and personnel problems. In conclusion, Miss Baker suggests reorientation of county agent objectives and methods because of the changing status of American agriculture and of our changing national agricultural policy. She suggests that the county agent needs to become as effective in his analysis of the large economic and social problems of his county as they relate to the problems of the State and the Nation as he has been in distributing specialized project solutions in the past. In order that his work may be effective in the new responsibility, she believes that it may be desirable to change existing Federal, State, and local relationships and that some changes in personnel training and standards as well as in supervision, source of salary, and administrative control would also be desirable.

Summarizing her study, Miss Baker states that in the past the agent has adapted his work to many minor emergencies and to two major crises in American agriculture; but the future test of the county agent system with its coordinated control will depend upon whether the county agent can keep this adaptability to changing situations and this responsibility to local groups and yet combine them with a larger and more objective national viewpoint.

It may be that certain of the problems emphasized by Miss Baker arising from the three States studied are not typical of extension work in general, particularly those problems relating to commercial activities and relationships with farm organizations. It is also difficult to consider the financial problems of county agent work apart from the financial problems of extension work as a whole. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that relationships with action agencies change so rapidly that the proper coordination of activities is not easy. Extension administrators and supervisors will find this book interesting and challenging.—*Karl Knaus, United States Department of Agriculture.*

■ Fifteen new bull associations were organized in Pennsylvania last year, according to R. R. Welch, Pennsylvania dairy extension specialist. There were 66 active bull associations at the beginning of the year. A few dropped out, but with the new ones there are now 75 associations in the State.

Restoring the Trees

Connecticut farm women last year sponsored a State-wide tree-planting project through their home demonstration organization to replace the fine old trees destroyed by the hurricane of 1938. More than 20,000 trees and shrubs were planted on private grounds and around churches, schools, public greens, and public buildings.

Who's Who Among the First Agents

■ G. W. ORMS, district agent, Texas, is a veteran of 31 years' service with the extension organization and began work when the Extension Service was known as Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work. He is a product of the Texas normal school system. His first appointment dates back to 1907, and he is an authority on the early days of demonstration work.

■ JOHN R. EDMONDS, county agent emeritus for Dallas County, Tex., entered county agent work in Wood County, Tex., November 1, 1912.

Mr. Edmonds was one of the outstanding county agents in the State. His terracing and farm-engineering activities were outstanding. Before entering county agent work, he was a teacher, a lawyer, and a farmer and was successful at all three occupations. He raised and sold on his farm fine horses and mules and was a leader in his county in farm activities. His work in Wood County as county agricultural agent was sufficiently conspicuous that the State director of extension requested that he be transferred to A. and M. College as district agent December 1, 1917.

Serving in what is known as the Panhandle District of Texas, he stimulated the wheat program and later, in 1934, was made director of the wheat program under the AAA. In 1937 he became specialist in small grains and in 1938 was transferred to Dallas County.

■ ALBERT EDMUND WILKINSON, extension specialist in vegetable and landscape gardening in Connecticut, was graduated from Rhode Island State College with the degree of B. S. in 1906. He received the degree of M. S. from the same institution in 1916.

From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Wilkinson was horticulturist for the Baron de Hirsch School at Woodbine, N. J. The next 2 years were spent in farming. In 1910 he went to the Vail Agricultural School in Vermont, where he was horticulturist for 2 years. In 1912 he went to Cornell University as instructor and specialist in gardening and so remained for 6 years. From 1918 to 1921 he was county agent in Atlantic County, N. J. He became vegetable gardening specialist for the Extension Service of Connecticut State College in February 1921 and so remains. Landscape gardening has been added to his duties.

Since coming to Connecticut, Mr. Wilkinson has made a notable contribution to the agricultural industry of the State. A close student of marketing problems, Mr. Wilkinson has devoted much attention to helping growers increase incomes from their farms. He has helped to design types of greenhouses adapted to needs of both large and small growers and, in other ways, has helped to

extend the range of the marketing season. He has encouraged the introduction of new cash crops and, by introduction of adapted varieties, has enabled many growers to specialize in crops in which it was formerly believed that Connecticut growers could not compete in their own markets with shipped-in produce. He has been an important factor in the development of Connecticut's commercial potato industry. His aid in grading, packing, and marketing has helped many farmers to better incomes. Roadside stands and central farmers' markets have received much of his attention.

■ MRS. MABEL L. HARLAN came to the Indiana State Department of Agricultural Extension on June 1, 1911, and is the second oldest member in point of service on the staff. At that time the staff was made up of 5 people—the superintendent, as the director was then called, a farmers' institute specialist, an assistant in short courses and exhibits, a home economics specialist, and a clerk. The office space consisted of two small rooms. Mrs. Harlan has had the privilege of seeing the department grow and develop from this limited staff and scope of work to the present working staff of 76 on the resident staff, 92 county agricultural agents, 20 assistant county agents and 45 home demonstration agents whose work in some form reaches every community in Indiana.

Mrs. Harlan's major work has been that of editing and preparing manuscripts for printing of practically all of the 238 extension bulletins, 214 leaflets, 27 annual reports, and thousands of pieces of miscellaneous material which have been issued; keeping records; handling vast quantities of mail; and supervising the mailing room and the printing press and mimeograph work.

■ EARL P. ROBINSON was the first county agent in Saginaw County, Mich., having opened his office April 1, 1913, in a dark, left-over corner of the basement of the courthouse.

A wheezy, two-cylinder automobile of 1907 vintage, which the boys called his wood burner, was his conveyance in good-roads season; and various and sundry livery-stable nags served at other times.

He was loyally and enthusiastically supported by the Saginaw County Farm Bureau and aided by many individuals and institutions, particularly the county public-school system and the newspapers, with the result that when he left the county in 1917 to become assistant county agent leader, county agent work was firmly established in Saginaw County.

In his new position he supervised county agent work in counties where it was already established in his territory, and he organized new counties for the work.

On January 1, 1919, he became State leader of county agricultural agents in New Hampshire, which position he still holds. In 1934 he served for a 6-month period in the program-planning section of the AAA, helping to organize rural rehabilitation work under the FERA.

Since 1936 he has been State executive officer of the agricultural conservation program in New Hampshire.

Honored for Service

The Honorable A. Frank Lever, of Columbia, S. C., was awarded the distinguished service ruby by Epsilon Sigma Phi at the annual meeting of the national honorary extension fraternity in recognition of his work as joint author of the Smith-Lever Act and his continued strong support and cooperation in extension work.

Three certificates of recognition for meritorious service were given at large to Bess Rowe who, as one of the editors of *Farmer's Wife*, has worked closely with home demonstration agents for many years; to Estes Park Taylor, editor of *Agricultural Leaders' Digest*; and to Ella G. Agnew, who was one of the earliest home demonstration agents and who is now doing educational work with the WPA in Virginia.

Other active State extension workers who received certificates of recognition were: Marion Butters, New Jersey; Albert Kinsman Gardner, Maine; Stewart Baker Shaw, Maryland; John A. Arey, North Carolina; Alfred Gaines Harrell, Alabama; A. Mayoral Reinat, Puerto Rico; Thomas Poe Cooper, Kentucky; James Earl McClintock, Ohio; Dr. Z. M. Smith, Indiana; F. A. Anderson, Colorado; William J. Green, Washington; and Miss Frances L. Brown, Arizona.

4-H Gardens

Two Rockingham County 4-H Clubs and one Merrimack County 4-H Club shared top honors as New Hampshire's champion 4-H garden clubs.

During the year members of New Hampshire 4-H garden clubs raised more than 300 acres of vegetables. Most of these vegetables were used at home, but hundreds of 4-H Club members made \$15 or more by selling their garden products to summer visitors, stores, and neighbors. The vegetable gardens of the members averaged about 1,000 square feet.

The Mohawk Garden Club of Epping, with a total of 410 points, topped all other clubs of the State in garden work. Nine of the club's 10 members had twice their required acreage, scored grade A on their plots, and realized a labor income of \$15 or more from their gardens. In addition to high individual-member accomplishments, the Epping group had a local judging contest and took part in the county vegetable-judging contest.

Do You Know . . .

John W. Schwab

A Quarter-century Veteran Who Has Taught Indiana Farmers How To Grow Thrifty Pigs

■ JOHN W. SCHWAB started the project, How to Grow Thrifty Pigs on Any Farm, near South Bend, Ind., in 1924 with a hog school. In these schools county agents and farmers took an active part in learning how to prevent common pig troubles, how to manage and feed pigs for early maturity and economical gains, and how to obtain highest market prices. This first hog school was an incentive for all extension divisions at Purdue University to organize schools. In the winter of 1938-39, 370 extension schools were conducted.

The project on how to grow thrifty pigs, in its development, has had the active cooperation of most of the county agents and more than 1,000 farmers in the State. It has given the hog enterprise in Indiana a reputation with commission men and meat packers of producing the best market hogs in the Corn Belt.

As the result of 1 of the 20 hog schools held in January and February 1939, a lumber yard at Gaston, Ind., made and sold more than 230 individual hog houses to farmers; and a lumber yard at Richmond, Ind., sold more than 500 houses a year ago. The use of individual farrowing houses placed in lots or fields free from parasite and other contamination is now a common practice among farmers in all sections of the State. Practically all successful hog growers now use the self-feeder, starting when pigs are 2 to 3 weeks old and continuing until the hogs are ready for market. One project demonstrator in Miami County sold his spring pigs in August at an average weight of 200 pounds and at a saving of 2 months in feeding time as compared with his previous method of feeding. All county agents in the State now recommend the self-feeder, protein supplements, and legume pastures for hogs as a result of working in the thrifty pig project.

The Ton Litter Club, under Mr. Schwab's direction since 1930, is increasing the maximum production of litters of pigs to a ton or more in less than 6 months on an increasing number of farms each year. In 1938 a cooperator in this project had more than 14 tons of spring pigs to market from 14 litters when the herd averaged 170 days of age. More than 2,000 ton litters have been officially recorded.

Mr. Schwab has obtained the cooperation of the officials of the Indianapolis Union Stockyards to conduct a ton-litter hog show annually. As a result, the type, quality, and



market finish of hogs in the State is rapidly improving. The farmers, all members of the Ton Litter Club in 1938, exhibited more than 500 head. These hogs sold for more than \$9,000.

More than 10 years ago, Mr. Schwab was made executive secretary of the Indiana Association of Expert Swine Judges. This association has had a direct influence in the improvement and uniformity of judging local 4-H pig-club shows of the State. Judges receiving certificates are trained to place hogs in the show ring on a merit basis, thus giving club members and farmers practical information in herd improvement and the type of hog most desired on the market.

Mr. Schwab received his B. S. degree at Iowa State College in 1913 and the following September came to Purdue University to do extension work in animal husbandry at farmers' short courses. He received a regular appointment July 1, 1914, thus becoming one of the first men to be employed under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

From the beginning until about 1920, extension work in animal husbandry consisted of lectures at farmers' short courses, farm tours, special meetings, judging livestock at

local shows and county fairs, and preparing large livestock and educational exhibits for the State fair and the International Livestock Exposition.

Today the swine extension work, under Mr. Schwab's able leadership, is highly developed, with county agents and county swine committees working in every county. He has prepared a number of bulletins and leaflets on swine production. One bulletin, How to Handle the Brood Sow and Her Litter, has had a circulation of more than 140,000 copies.

4-H Marketing

Kansas 4-H Club members are beginning to practice what the agricultural specialists have been preaching about raising good cattle and handling them straight through to the actual sale on the market. During September and part of October, six auction sales were held especially for 4-H Club members by the Kansas City Livestock Exchange. Packer buyers bid on the calves in auction after a sifting committee had sorted out the calves which did not have enough finish. These calves were sold on the open market.

Frank S. Burson, marketing specialist, supervised these 4-H baby-beef sales, and he reports that the September sales alone enabled 287 calves to go through the market.

For several years the Kansas City Livestock Exchange has cooperated with the State 4-H Club department in enabling club members to get the valuable experience of marketing their baby beeves. Sales similar to these also were held in connection with the 4-H fat-stock show which was held in Wichita.

Better Homes

Records of home-made homes and better-homes programs in Arkansas show that 4,554 new rural homes were built this year. Use of native materials and home labor in the construction with the help and advice of the Extension Service resulted in a saving of about \$857,000.

ON THE CALENDAR

American National Live Stock Association Convention, Denver, Colo., January 11-13.
National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 13-20.
National Tobacco Distributors' Convention, Chicago, Ill., January 17-20.
Southern Agricultural Workers' Meeting, Birmingham, Ala., February 7-9.
Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., February 21-24.
Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., February 28-March 2.
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 8-17.

Discussion Meetings

Farmers of Menominee County, Mich., want more discussion meetings similar to last year's crop meetings. The discussions were based on a set of questions on crop management that each farmer would eventually have to figure out in his own planting program. Several answers were suggested for each question, and the farmers selected the best answers. Following this, the crops specialists who had made up the questions led a discussion on each question.—*B. D. Kuhn, county agricultural agent, Menominee County, Mich.*

More Help Needed

May I suggest a feature for the Extension Service Review? Naturally, I am interested in knowing how other county agents handle their office and field work. Why would it not be possible to publish articles on the set-up of county agents' offices and plans of work and present each month three or four short stories in the nature of a visit to the county agent's office, or a trip with the county agent to the field, telling just how he handles some of the details of his work?

For example, we have a system here in the Elmira office which keeps my desk clear of all mail, so that when I arrive at the office in the morning I find nothing on my desk except the current day's mail. In my contacts with other county agents, I find many of them curious about this procedure.—*L. H. Woodward, county agricultural agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

Extension Newspaper

Many of the farmers in Pend Oreille County, Wash., do not take any local newspapers, and it is, therefore, difficult to reach them with news articles. As a solution, back in 1935, I started a monthly news letter called The Pend Oreille Farmer which is sent to all the farmers in the county, informing them of extension activities such as results of demonstrations, notices of meetings, 4-H Club work, and timely topics concerning agriculture and home economics. On the third Saturday of every month the rural mail carriers deliver these circular letters to some 900 farm homes. The farmers look for them. As a timesaver, the letters are all stamped "Agricultural Box Holders" instead of being individually addressed; and the postmasters and mail carriers cooperate in a very fine manner in handling this mail. There are times when it is inconvenient to get out this monthly edition, but the results more than compensate me for my efforts. The farmers seem to appreciate this means of keeping posted on things they should know, and I believe that a notice published in The Pend Oreille Farmer is almost sure to reach them.—*Valley W. Long, agricultural agent, Pend Oreille County, Wash.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.



Pictorial Review

The adage of "seeing is believing" has proved to be true in my work in Oliver County, N. Dak., according to the interest manifested in the extension pictures on exhibition in my office.

A revolving display rack showing pictures of Oliver County folks, their livestock, crop-demonstration plots, and 4-H Club activities has created much interest and caused many comments among farmers, 4-H Club members, and homemakers who stop at the extension office. The cost of the rack was \$1.19.

I also keep a picture album called "Extension Shots" on a desk where farmers may look through it while they are waiting in the office. These pictures show 4-H Club work, activities of homemakers' clubs, agricultural conservation projects, and livestock and crop demonstrations. The pictures were taken during my extension visits throughout the county. When visiting 4-H groups I take the picture album along, as 4-H boys and girls enjoy seeing what other 4-H Club members in the county are doing.—*H. J. McLeod, county agent, Oliver County, N. Dak.*

More Land Use Planning

I read with interest all the articles on land use planning in the REVIEW. I like them. I should like to read an article having to do with land use planning as applied to counties having a large number of people who live on small tracts or farms but work in industries and do part-time farming to supplement their main incomes derived from the factories. Many of these people are not employed the year round, and they occupy a large part of the land. Is there any land use planning

being done in New England? What is being done in this respect in the mountainous regions?

The anniversary feature, Who's Who Among the First County Agents, is interesting. It appeals to my curiosity. I like to know if I have ever met or heard of any of them. I met one of the men whose pictures appear on page 158 some time ago while attending the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.—*R. F. McHenry, county agricultural agent, Allegany County, Md.*

What Do You Like?

It is through the REVIEW that county agents can get acquainted with what is going on in other States of the Nation. I liked the two articles appearing in the October number on coordinated county planning and should like to read more of the details as to how these county programs are carried out.

I also like the features such as Who's Who Among the First County Agents, and when I have time I read the page, My Point of View, which I think is very good if those who contribute to this page are actually giving their point of view.—*J. H. O'Dell, county agricultural agent, Maricopa County, Ariz.*

Review Fills a Need

The REVIEW is to me a magazine for personal improvement and my only opportunity to see what the county agents in other sections are doing. It is our closest and about our only connection with fellows from other States. In these two ways, it is serving a great need among us.—*Byron Dyer, county agricultural agent, Bulloch County, Ga.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Opportunity Knocks at Our Door—an editorial <i>Reuben Brigham</i>	Inside front cover
From 4-H Show Animals to Feeders <i>C. B. Martin, Tex.</i>	1
Say It With Pictures <i>J. W. Warner, Pa.</i>	2
One Crop Farming on Its Way Out <i>J. W. Bateman, La.</i>	3
Georgia County Takes the Trail Back to Balanced Land Use	4
In the Face of Financial Crisis <i>E. J. Haslerud, N. Dak.</i>	5
Farm Women Must Plan to Prosper <i>Mrs. Harold Caron, Vt.</i>	6
Seeking a Solution <i>William Peterson, Utah</i>	7
How About Results? Missouri	7
For Better Rural Living—Résumé of Year's Work	8
Clover Into Livestock, Mississippi	9
Making the Plans Click <i>M. L. Wilson</i>	10
Cumulative Effect of Extension in Kentucky <i>T. P. Cooper</i>	11
Extension Reaches Farm Families, Nebraska	11
Forty-six Unified Counties Selected	12
Brushing Up on the Job	13
Who's Who Among the First Agents	15
Do You Know John W. Schwab, Indiana	16
My Point of View	page 3 of cover

TOWARD SECURITY



By next July more than 13,000 former tenant farmers, aided by a loan from the Farm Security Administration, will have become farm owners.

The Tenant Purchase loans are made for a period of 40 years and carry an interest rate of 3 percent.

This is the third year the program has been in operation. Already 6,180 tenants have obtained a farm of their own; by June 30, 1940, approximately 7,000 additional loans will be made in 1,300 counties.

For further information concerning these loans write to

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.